

WILSON IS READY TO DON WAR PAINT

Tells Business Men That They Who Serve Will Be They Who Profit.

APPLY GOLDEN RULE

There Must Be a Heart in the Policies of Government. He Says at Staunton.

CITY'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT

Gets Miniatures of His Parents After Demonstrative Day in His Boyhood Home.

STAUNTON, Va., Dec. 28. President-elect Woodrow Wilson's birthday message to the American people is that the business men of the country are not going to be allowed to make any money except for service rendered, and that in the regulation of their business the moral judgment of the majority, properly expressed through the institutions of Government, is to determine whether what these business men are doing is or is not a service.

"This must be so," he said, "if America is to fit into the world drama as it now unfolds and shows her people resuming the attitude of the beginning of the nineteenth century when a free government was being set up for the rank and file of men."

In his opinion the very abundance of opportunities in the country, when that happy experiment in government was begun, has caused men to forget that its purpose was not to pile up great wealth, but to serve mankind with humanity and justice. He prayed that his election to the Chief Magistracy of the nation might be deemed significant only in so far as it afforded him the opportunity to become an agent through which this service might be rendered.

"I should be indeed happy," he said, "if I should be permitted to deem myself in some degree the instrument in drawing together the hearts of all men in the United States for the service of a nation that has neither region nor section, nor North nor South."

Where He Played as a Boy.

This message was delivered this afternoon from the portico of the Mary Baldwin Seminary in the presence of thousands of men and women who were taking part in the celebration of his homecoming. He was standing in the shadow of the chapel where he was baptised and before him stretched the broad lawns where he played as a boy. On every side where the decorations raised in his honor, the bright uniforms of the military mingled with the sombre garments of the mountaineers, and the friends of his youth touched shoulders with those of a later generation.

The Rev. A. M. Fraser, who is now the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, over which the Governor's father presided, welcomed the President-elect in glowing periods and himself led the cheering that greeted the visitor as he stepped forward to make his response. The Governor kept his hat in his hand as he began, and when some one out in front suggested that he put it on Mrs. Wilson stepped forward and repeated the remark. So the President-elect adjusted his brown fedora with the comment: "That was a suggestion from in front and a command from behind," all of which delighted the crowd and set the speaker forward happily. He said:

I cannot forget at this happy moment the confidence that has been reposed in me and the privilege of service that has been accorded me by the great State of New Jersey, and I want to give myself the pleasure of bringing to the great State of Virginia the greetings of the great State of New Jersey, and I believe that in doing so I suggest an added significance to this occasion, because a son of the South brings the greetings of the North. I would fain believe that my selection as President by the people of the United States means the final obliteration of everything that may have divided the great sections of this country. A great Northern State did not hesitate to put the executive responsibilities of the Commonwealth in the hands of a Southerner, and the United States has not hesitated to put in the place of chief power in the country itself a native of Virginia. I should be indeed happy if I should be permitted to deem myself in some degree the instrument in drawing together the hearts of all men in the United States for the service of a nation that has neither region nor section, nor North nor South.

Tells of Former Visits.

You will readily believe that to-day my thoughts are more of the past than of the future. I have no vivid recollection of the last two years that I spent in Staunton, but I have some vivid recollections of subsequent years when I was permitted to visit here a number of times, when you paid me no attention whatever. I cannot fail to recall the embarrassment with which on one occasion I stood in the place where I now am standing. When I was a student of law in the University at Charlottesville I had the very singular good fortune of having five cousins studying at this seminary. I was very fond of those cousins and I paid them many attentions, and there were numbers of my conferees at the university, on my visit. And on one occasion when I brought a somewhat numerous company of friends to the spot upon which

FAMOUS "SALOME" COMING.

Louvre Museum Unable to Purchase Regnault's.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Dec. 28.—Regnault's "Salome" is going to America. M. Knoedler, the collector, is unable to find a French buyer for the picture and the Louvre is without any funds with which to keep it in the country.

Roland Knoedler bought this famous picture at the sale of the collection belonging to the Marquisse Carcano last May and paid \$96,000 for it, although experts had valued it at \$100,000. French art lovers were much exercised at the time over the possibility of the canvas being secured by some foreign collector. Baron Henri Rothschild headed a subscription list with \$10,000 to buy the picture for the Louvre. Such funds, however, were not forthcoming.

M. Knoedler gave the Louvre after the sale an option on the painting at its purchase price and agreed to wait several months while the amount was being raised. The option, which expired some months ago, was generously renewed and the last of December was the limit then set, after which he would feel at liberty to make what disposition he chose of the canvas.

At the time of the purchase he declared that he had no particular client in mind and his American destination is not known.

"Salome" was almost the last work executed by Henri Regnault in 1870 and it is considered a masterpiece of the modern French school. It is a symphony in yellow, depicting a figure which is the incarnation of sensual cruelty. Maria Latini was the name of the beautiful Sabine girl who gave the painter his model, according to the revelation recently made by her daughter, Mile. Renaudot, well known in Paris because of her achievements.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES TO GET WILLCOX'S PLACE, IS RUMOR

Sulzer's Friends Also Say Ex-Senator Collins Will Succeed Stevens.

While Gov.-elect Sulzer would not, even by inference, admit yesterday its truth, his most intimate friends, after talking with him, declared that it was his purpose to appoint John Temple Graves Public Service Commissioner to succeed William R. Willcox when the latter's term expires on February 1, 1913.

Mr. Graves is now one of the editorial writers of William R. Hearst's newspapers. He was a foremost Democrat in Georgia and edited a number of Democratic papers in that thoroughly Democratic State before coming to New York city.

From 1896 onward he has been a progressive Democrat and at times was intimately associated with William J. Bryan and Tom Watson of Georgia.

At the same time it was made known by equally important friends of Gov.-elect Sulzer that he is to appoint ex-Senator Michael Collins of Troy to be the up-State Public Service Commissioner to succeed Frederick W. Stevens, who also resigned on February 1.

Mr. Collins, it was added, has enjoyed Mr. Sulzer's confidence for many years and has been a war horse of the Democratic party in Rensselaer county for twenty years and more. For many years Mr. Collins has been editor and owner of the Troy Sunday Observer.

FALL KILLS SUBWAY GUARD.

Drops 60 Feet to Broadway From Rear Car of Train.

Policeman O'Hara of the West 125th street police station and John Bishop of 111 Franklin avenue were chugging along Broadway beneath the subway viaduct at 133d street early last evening when the body of a man came shooting through the air and fell to the pavement a few feet from their machine.

Bishop, who was driving, pulled up and the man was lifted into the automobile tonneau and rushed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. There he was pronounced dead.

A subway train in which Michael J. Fitzpatrick was a guard on a rear car left the 137th street station for downtown at 7:04 o'clock. When the train reached 134th street Fitzpatrick was leaning out over the rear platform to adjust a red danger lantern, lost his grip and fell. The train was going so fast that it did not hit on the viaduct structure until 133d street was reached. There he tumbled between a couple of ties and crashed headlong to the pavement beneath. At that point the viaduct is 60 feet above the street.

A man falling from a subway train out on the viaduct was such an unusual occurrence that it took the police nearly three hours to discover just how the accident had happened.

Charles McShaffery was the guard on Fitzpatrick's train stationed next to the last car. He missed his companion at the 110th street station.

SURE HE'S A DIPLOMAT.

Congressman Rucker Still Interviewing Himself in Havana.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Congressman Rucker of Colorado, who is here on a visit and who has been exploiting himself as the new Minister to Cuba under the Democratic Administration which is to begin on March 4, is apparently sure of what he is talking about. He gave out more interviews to-day and the papers printed his picture as the successor of Mr. Beaupre as American Minister to Cuba.

In several interviews Judge Rucker criticised various acts of President Taft. He said: "It was said that President Taft would visit Havana on his way to Panama. This gave rise to much comment. President Taft realized that the last elections showed that he had become unpopular in Cuba. Had he treated differently the venerable patriot Estrada and Palma he would have raised the United States in the estimation of Cubans. Realizing this Mr. Taft cut out his visit to Havana."

Judge Rucker made a call on President Gomez to-day.

CIVIC BODIES MAY TRY TO HAVE WALDO OUSTED

Associations, Including Citizens Union, Plan Police Inquiry.

TO BE BROAD IN SCOPE

Will Include Commissioner's Reinstatements and Use of Funds.

Certain civic organizations, including the Citizens Union, it became known last night, are considering taxpayers' actions in the Police Department disclosures, including, as a probability, the bringing of an action for the removal of Commissioner Waldo on the ground of inefficiency.

There already is one suit, brought through the activity of the Citizens Union, to test the legality of Commissioner Waldo's reinstatements. Counsel for the same organization have advised that actions may be brought against Waldo in connection with the removal of fines, a matter which is attacked on the same ground as the reinstatements.

The Police Commissioner is custodian of the pension fund. All fines are paid into this fund, but the information obtained by lawyers is that remitted fines cannot be taken out of the fund. They have been told that money cannot be taken out except for pensions.

Those remitted fines, as they are informed, must be taken from the appropriation for the Police Department. The organizations which are considering taking action on this matter hold that the paying of remitted fines from the annual appropriation of the department is misuse of the appropriation.

Another proposition which is being considered seriously by certain civic organizations is a request to the District Attorney and to Justice Goff that the extraordinary Grand Jury, which will resume its sessions the first of the year, be instructed to investigate the Police Department. This would add another extensive investigation to the one already being put through by the Curran committee.

This Grand Jury made an investigation of the funds, following former City Chamberlain Hyde's stay there, and District Attorney Whitman plans for it to hear whatever evidence he has on police corruption.

The plan suggested by the citizens' organizations is that this Grand Jury go into the police situation in a comprehensive way and make a thorough investigation, looking toward possible criminal actions wherever grounds for them are found. This plan, its promoters feel, would not conflict with the work of the Curran committee, which is avowedly constructive and administrative, but would supplement its work.

Material has been turned over to the Curran committee and to the District Attorney within the last few days regarding a policeman, now retired, who is alleged to have had the reputation of being the collector for a certain inspector and who, although he received a small salary through all his years in the department, gives the appearance of considerable prosperity. It is said that this policeman was retired on his own application on physical grounds and that those who have raised the question of his retirement will try to show that his health is excellent.

NEW YEAR'S THEATRE PRICES.

The Usual Hike Nearly Everywhere, Except at the Little Theatre.

Persons buying theatre tickets for New Year's eve are charged the usual increase of 50 cents or \$1 in the playhouses of the Shuberts and the syndicate and in the high class vaudeville houses.

The only exception is Winthrop Ames's Little Theatre, where the price remained at \$2.50. In nearly all the houses the price of \$2 seats was put up to \$3 and the prices of the other seats accordingly. The increase at the Globe and the Winter Garden and the Manhattan Opera House is only 50 cents.

The Globe and Winter Garden raised the price of their best seats some time ago from \$2 to \$2.50. The Manhattan Opera House will charge \$2 for its \$1.50 seats. At the vaudeville houses the price of the best seats is increased from \$1 and \$2.

Lee Shubert said yesterday that it was "unfortunate" that the managers should find it necessary to raise their prices for New Year's eve, but that they must make up for the slumps immediately before and after the holiday.

BABY LEFT AS WEDDING GIFT.

Couple Married in Ignorance of Foundling on Stoop.

A few minutes before Samuel Fromm of 35 St. Nicholas avenue and Miss Dora Gellich, the daughter of Solomon Gellich of 860 East 161st street, drove up to Ellmers Hall, at 20 West 128th street, where they were married last night at 8 o'clock, somebody stole up to the entrance and placed a two weeks old baby boy on the stoop.

Mr. Fromm and Miss Gellich entered the hall with some of the bridal party, but no one espied the bundle in the corner until Hermann Laubenfeld, son of the proprietor of the hall, heard the cries of the baby. He investigated and telephoned to the Lenox avenue police station. Policeman Max Greenbaum took the baby to Bellevue Hospital.

Precisely at 8 o'clock Mr. Fromm and Miss Gellich were married and after the ceremony they sped away in an automobile, neither of them having been told of the foundling.

MARDI GRAS—NEW ORLEANS, LA.

From New York via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Tickets on sale Jan. 27 to Feb. 2. West and through trains each direction. Pullman sleeping cars. Dining car service. N. Y. Office, 34 Fifth Ave., Cor. 19th St.—Ad.

SULZER CUTS NEW YORK TIES.

Will Take Six Mail Bags of Job Applications to Albany.

Congressman Sulzer has only one day in New York before he goes to Albany to be Governor. He will leave to-morrow. He said yesterday that he has cut most of his ties with New York, has resigned from most of his clubs and has given up his house at 175 Second avenue. But he will keep New York as a voting residence.

There are forty-six bags of mail matter outside his office at 115 Broadway waiting for shipment to Albany. They will go on his Congressman's frank. Six of them were filled with applications for jobs.

Sulzer will take his library of State and Government documents, some of which will go into the State Library. He has a 175 volume history of the civil war printed by the Government, and the State Library can have it if it wants it.

WATER FROM ALTAR STOPS FIRE.

Rector's Quick Wit Saves Church From Destruction.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 28.—The Rev. William S. McCoy, rector of Holy Cross Episcopal Church, North Plainfield, by quick action prevented a panic and the possible destruction of the church by fire during a service in observance of Holy Innocents' Day to-day.

Christmas decorations were set ablaze by burning candles. Quietly the congregation Mr. McCoy seized the crucifix at the altar and dashed water from it on the flames. Charles Ely, the sexton, brought more water and the flames were drowned out.

After the excitement had subsided the rector knelt at the altar and offered thanksgiving for the preservation of the church. The damage amounted to \$300.

CANDIDATES' WIVES FIGHT FOR PRESIDENCY OF FRANCE

Mme. Poincare, an Italian, Bitter Enemy of Mme. Ribot, an American.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—As the date for the Presidential election, January 17, approaches and the politicians are coming out and declaring themselves the followers of the various candidates as well as the candidates themselves are becoming more or less excited.

M. Poincare and Ribot's hats are now in the ring. They represent practically the same faction of the Republicans and the internection fight is becoming interesting. M. Ribot, who was a former Premier, gave out a number of interviews to-day in which he made no attempt to disguise his anger over the action of M. Poincare in declaring himself a candidate. He says Poincare has shown a brusque change of front, a volte face, in accepting the candidature after he himself (Poincare) had pressed Ribot to become a candidate when M. Bourgeois refused to allow his name to be put forward.

Premier Poincare will visit M. Ribot to-morrow to give him an explanation. Meanwhile the explanation is current in certain circles, but the press only refers to it guardedly as a drawing room campaign against Poincare. The wives of several candidates are intriguing and they are not good friends. These female politicians are doing some very fine work. It is given out by the partisans of M. Deschanel, one of the Presidential candidates, that while they fully recognize the fitness of Premier Poincare for the high office of President they regret that his wife was born in Italy, that she was first married to the German attaché of the embassy in Paris, from whom she was divorced, and that she then married M. Poincare, who was her lawyer in the divorce case.

These tactics exasperated M. Poincare and it was because of them that he announced his candidature before the time he intended to as an open challenge to his enemies.

NEWPORT HAS \$250,000 EARLY MORNING FIRE

More Than Twenty Buildings Wiped Out After Hardware Shop Explosion.

GOV. BULL MANSION GONE

High Wind Fanned the Flames Which Had Destroyed Three Squares at 3 A. M.

NEWPORT, Dec. 29.—Fire starting from an explosion in a hardware shop in the central part of town at 1 o'clock this morning promised to wipe out all of three squares and do more than \$250,000 damage.

At 3 o'clock this morning more than twenty buildings had been demolished, including the famous Gov. Bull mansion built in 1638 and the oldest building in this part of the country. As far as can be learned no lives have been lost.

The fire followed an explosion, which blew out the front of the hardware store of G. A. Weaver on Stone street, running from Broadway to Spring street. Before there was time for the firemen to get to the building it was in flames, which burst out from the side, and fanned by the wind, licked at the houses nearby.

The fire spread to several two and three story tenement houses on Sherman street, in the rear, and soon had them in its grip. The entire fire-fighting force of Newport was sent against the flames, but could do little.

Hurry calls went to the naval training station for aid, and 200 of the recruits were sent over to help the firemen. They brought their own apparatus, and were of great assistance.

The fire took in two buildings to the north of the Weaver building, both three story tenement houses. It took in several shops on Broadway, which had living quarters over them, and the tenants were sent, scantily clad into the cold night air. Neighbors took them in

JURY CONVICTS 38 OUT OF 40 IN LABOR DYNAMITING TRIAL

The Thirty-eight Convicted Dynamiters

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—Following are the names of the thirty-eight members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers who were found guilty to-day of conspiracy to transport dynamite, nitroglycerine and other explosives on railroad trains in violation of the United States laws:

Frank M. Ryan, Chicago, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers since 1905; prior to that time business agent of Chicago local, No. 1.

John T. Butler, Buffalo, N. Y., first vice-president of the Iron Workers; member of executive board in 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906 to date.

Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, former first vice-president of the union; member of international executive board 1904 to September, 1911.

John H. Barry, St. Louis, member of executive board 1902, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908; former business agent at St. Louis.

Frank C. Webb, New York, member of executive board 1907 and 1908.

Henry W. Legleiter, Indianapolis, formerly of Pittsburg, member of executive board from 1907 to September, 1911; now president of the Indianapolis local.

Patrick F. Farrell, member of executive board, 1906-1907; secretary-treasurer of the Iron Workers District Council of New York.

Herbert S. Hockin, former business agent at Detroit; member of executive board from 1909 to date; appointed secretary-treasurer to succeed J. J. McNamara, resigned from secretaryship during the trial, after he was sent to jail.

Michael J. Young, Boston, member of executive board from 1909 to date; business agent of the Iron Workers in Boston.

James Cooney, Chicago business agent to local union from July, 1909, to July, 1910.

Philip A. Cooley, New Orleans, member of executive board 1910 to date.

Charles N. Beum, Minneapolis, member of executive board 1908.

Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia, business agent local union, No. 13.

Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago, financial secretary Local No. 1 from 1907 to date.

William E. Reddin, Milwaukee, business agent Local No. 8 January, 1906, to date.

Paul J. Morrin, St. Louis, president and business agent Local No. 18 in 1909 and 1910.

W. Bert Brown, Kansas City, business agent Local No. 10 in 1910.

Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ill., business agent and financial secretary Local No. 112, 1910 to date.

Frank K. Painter, formerly of Omaha, business agent of Local No. 21 in 1910.

Peter J. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio, business agent of Local No. 17 from 1906 to date.

Murray L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill., president and recording secretary Local No. 46 from 1909 to 1911.

William J. McCain, Kansas City, business agent of Local No. 10 in 1909.

John E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, business agent of Local No. 27 from 1909 to date.

Michael J. Hannan, Scranton, Pa., business agent Local No. 23.

Edward E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y., financial secretary and treasurer of Local No. 60 in 1907 and 1908.

William Bernhardt, Cincinnati, financial secretary Local No. 44 from 1910 until beginning of dynamite trial.

Fred Mooney, Duluth, Minn., financial secretary Local No. 32 in 1910.

James E. Ray, Peoria, president of Local No. 112 in 1910.

William Shupe, Chicago, business agent Local No. 1 in 1910.

James Coughlin, Chicago, assistant business agent Local No. 1 in 1910.

Frank J. Higgins, Boston, New England organizer for the Iron Workers Union in 1911.

Charles Wachmeister, Detroit, business agent Local No. 25 in 1910.

Ernest G. W. Basye, Indianapolis, business agent Local No. 22 in 1909 until July, 1910.

Frank J. Nipper Anderson, Cleveland, member of Local No. 17.

Frank J. Murphy, Detroit, business agent Local No. 25 in 1910.

Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, secretary-treasurer of the California Building Trades Council, editor of "Organized Labor," president of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Fred Sherman, Indianapolis, business agent of Local No. 22 from August, 1910, to date.

Hiram R. Kline, Muncie, formerly general organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

President Ryan and Iron Worker Aids Guilty of Conspiracy.

3 MONTHS FIGHT ENDS

Thirty Year Sentences Possible When Judge Anderson Acts Monday.

MEN'S FAMILIES WEEP

Dramatic Scene in Indianapolis Court—Head of Union Breaks Down.

BLOW DRAWN BY OUTRAGES

Government's Victory Smashes Criminal System That Waged War for Six Years.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—The big dynamite conspiracy trial is over. After a three months legal battle the forty defendants, with two exceptions, ranging from President Ryan to business agents of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, were found guilty to-day on indictments charging conspiracy to transport dynamite, nitroglycerine and other explosives on railroad trains, in violation of the United States laws. The two men who were declared not guilty by the jury and discharged by the court are Daniel Buckley, financial secretary of a Davenport, Ia., local for the last three years, and Herman Seifert, who acted as business agent of a Milwaukee local for three months.

The defendants were arraigned October 1, pleaded not guilty and entered on trial, in the course of which the Government proved more than twenty violations of the law and showed that no less than 105 explosions resulted from the conspiracy. The investigation, indictments, trial and conviction followed a six years campaign of dynamiting which culminated in the destruction of the Times Building and the loss of more than a score of lives in Los Angeles. The confession and testimony of Arthur J. McNamara, the dynamiter, went a long way toward bringing the Federal activity to a successful conclusion to-day.

Men to Be Sentenced To-morrow.

Judge Anderson fixed Monday morning at 10 o'clock as the time when he would take up the question of fixing the punishment for those convicted.

Two of the men found guilty are vice-presidents of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. These are Ryan, second vice-president, and Tveitmo, a cement worker, who is the third vice-president of that department.

Included in the verdict are men from every section of the United States. From Massachusetts, from California, from Louisiana, from the Canadian border and from many cities scattered within these bounds came the men against whom the Government in its prosecution had won an overwhelming victory.

Only the international officers of the association are out of jail. In addition to McNamara, who is a board member, there is El Lewis of San Francisco, an inner board member. Lewis also is in the city. Both McNamara and Lewis were elected board members at the Milwaukee convention in September, 1911, after the arrest of McNamara. They succeeded Henry W. Legleiter of Pittsburg, now of Indianapolis, and Eugene A. Clancy of San Francisco.

J. J. McNamara Opposed Him. By the irony of fate the man who now becomes the leader of the union, McNamara is the man whom J. J. McNamara "had it in for." McNamara was an anti-administration man, and had sought the secretary-treasuryship at a time when J. J. McNamara was holding it.

No international convention of the iron workers was held in September, 1912, owing to the proximity of that date to the beginning of the trial. It was announced that the convention would be called at a later date by order of the executive board. Thus it is for McNamara and Lewis to act.

Whether the Government officers had received an intimation of what the verdict was to be is not known, but they took precautions that showed early in the morning that they expected conviction of practically all the defendants. The United States Marshal got together all the deputies and a number of special deputies and then called upon the local police for men. When he got them all together there were just forty of them or one for each of the defendants. They were admitted to the court room in advance of the crowd and were seated back of the double row of defendants that extended half way across the room. They were instructed to act promptly if a verdict of guilty were returned, and if there was any demonstration on the part of any defendant to take him into custody quickly and see first that he was deprived of weapons if he had any.

When the defendants came in and took their seats each saw just behind him an officer of the law and when the verdict was read the eyes of these officers were not upon the Judge, jury or clerk who read it, but on one of the defendants. In a few instances the of-

The Sun

To-day Consists of Six Sections, as Follows:

FIRST	General News	14
SECOND	Sporting	8
THIRD	Foreign, Fashions, Children	12
FOURTH	Pictorial Magazine	16
FIFTH	Fiction Magazine	16
SIXTH	Society, Drama, Music, Books, Quizzes, Real Estate	14
Total		80

Readers or newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Beekman), and the missing sections will be promptly forwarded, if possible.

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